

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 98.150

(iii) Mass fraction of each sample analyzed.

(6) The fraction of calcination achieved for each carbonate-based raw material, if a value other than 1.0 is used to calculate process mass emissions of CO₂.

(7) Method used to determine fraction of calcination (percentage, expressed as a decimal).

(8) Total number of continuous glass melting furnaces.

(9) The number of times in the reporting year that missing data procedures were followed to measure monthly quantities of carbonate-based raw materials any continuous glass melting furnace or mass fraction of the carbonate-based minerals (months).

§ 98.147 Records that must be retained.

In addition to the information required by § 98.3(g), you must retain the records listed in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section.

(a) If a CEMS is used to measure emissions, then you must retain the records required under § 98.37 for the Tier 4 Calculation Methodology and the following information specified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section:

(1) Monthly glass production rate for each continuous glass melting furnace (tons).

(2) Monthly amount of each carbonate-based raw material charged to each continuous glass melting furnace (tons).

(b) If process CO₂ emissions are calculated according to the procedures specified in § 98.143(b), you must retain the records in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(5) of this section.

(1) Monthly glass production rate for each continuous glass melting furnace (metric tons).

(2) Monthly amount of each carbonate-based raw material charged to each continuous glass melting furnace (metric tons).

(3) Data on carbonate-based mineral mass fractions provided by the raw material supplier for all raw materials consumed annually and included in calculating process emissions in Equation N-1 of this subpart.

(4) Results of all tests used to verify the carbonate-based mineral mass fraction for each carbonate-based raw material charged to a continuous glass melting furnace, including the data specified in paragraphs (b)(4)(i) through (b)(4)(v) of this section.

(i) Date of test.

(ii) Method(s), and any variations of the methods, used in the analyses.

(iii) Mass fraction of each sample analyzed.

(iv) Relevant calibration data for the instrument(s) used in the analyses.

(v) Name and address of laboratory that conducted the tests.

(5) The fraction of calcination achieved for each carbonate-based raw material (percentage, expressed as a decimal), if a value other than 1.0 is used to calculate process mass emissions of CO₂.

(c) All other documentation used to support the reported GHG emissions.

§ 98.148 Definitions.

All terms used in this subpart have the same meaning given in the Clean Air Act and subpart A of this part.

TABLE N-1 TO SUBPART N OF PART 98—CO₂ EMISSION FACTORS FOR CARBONATE-BASED RAW MATERIALS

Carbonate-based raw material—mineral	CO ₂ emission factor ^a
Limestone—CaCO ₃	0.440
Dolomite—CaMg(CO ₃) ₂	0.477
Sodium carbonate/soda ash—Na ₂ CO ₃	0.415

^a Emission factors in units of metric tons of CO₂ emitted per metric ton of carbonate-based raw material charged to the furnace.

Subpart O—HCFC-22 Production and HFC-23 Destruction

§ 98.150 Definition of the source category.

The HCFC-22 production and HFC-23 destruction source category consists of HCFC-22 production processes and HFC-23 destruction processes.

(a) An HCFC-22 production process produces HCFC-22 (chlorodifluoromethane, or CHClF₂) from chloroform (CHCl₃) and hydrogen fluoride (HF).

(b) An HFC-23 destruction process is any process in which HFC-23 undergoes destruction. An HFC-23 destruction